

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 592.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING THE RECLAMATION WASTEWATER AND GROUNDWATER STUDY AND FACILITIES ACT

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2341) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater within and outside of the service area of the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, Texas, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2341

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, WASTEWATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### "SEC. 1636. AUSTIN, TEXAS, WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT.

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, Texas, is authorized to participate in the planning (including an appraisal and feasibility study), design, and construction of, and land acquisition for, a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater, including degraded groundwaters, within and outside of the service area of the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, Texas.

"(b) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the project authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

"(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the project authorized by this section.

"(d) SUNSET OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 (106 Stat. 4600) is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to chapter XVI the following:

"Sec. 1636. Austin, Texas, water reclamation and reuse project."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2341, introduced by Mr. DOGGETT, authorizes Federal participation in a water reuse project in Austin, Texas. Drought and increasing demands continue to stress existing water supplies. As a result, the city of Austin is being proactive and planning for its future water needs. This project is part of Austin's effort to create new water supplies. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we support the passage of H.R. 2341. Similar legislation was introduced in the 107th Congress, and we commend Mr. DOGGETT for his persistence and hard work to secure authorization for this important project.

The city of Austin is keenly aware that additional sources of water will be required to meet future water demands. The city has decided to meet the expected water supply shortfall by implementing aggressive water conservation and water recycling and reclamation programs.

The water recycling project identified in this bill will be eligible for limited financial assistance under the Bureau of Reclamation's title 16 water recycling program. Water recycling and desalination projects are proven technologies that can help stretch limited water supplies in areas such as Texas.

I want to express our full support for this legislation, and I offer my congratulations to Mr. DOGGETT for his leadership.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the comments of both of my colleagues on the floor and the support of both the chairmen and the ranking members and staff of the Resources Committee and the subcommittee.

I rise in support of this legislation that I have offered on behalf of the City of Austin in addressing the growing water needs that we have in Central Texas in a fiscally and environmentally responsible way.

This particular project deals with the design, planning, and construction of a

project to use wastewater and reclaim it in our community.

The Bureau of Reclamation was originally authorized to get involved with such projects in 1992, and this bill adds Austin to the list of eligible projects under what is known as Title 16. The bill will help the City with Federal funds to supplement what Austin is already doing locally to expand our water reclamation facilities.

Under Title 16, Federal participation is limited, and the City will remain responsible for at least three-fourths of the cost of the project.

Reclaimed water, or treated wastewater, is generally used when high-quality drinkable water is not required, such as for irrigation, industrial cooling towers, and for various manufacturing purposes.

For more than 20 years, the City of Austin has operated its own water reclamation project for irrigation and to supply the composting operations at the Hornsby Bend Plant on the Colorado River.

In Texas, although we have some mighty powerful rivers, we also have a mighty thirsty State. I believe that by conserving the many resources with which we have been blessed in Central Texas, we can ensure an ample water supply for the indefinite future.

This reclamation initiative will reduce the demand on Austin's existing water supply and conserve high-quality water from the Colorado River for human consumption.

Austin's existing reclaimed water system consists of 16 miles of pipe, 1.5 million gallons of storage in 2 tanks, 3 pump stations, and 2 pressure zones. We envision a much-expanded system under the master plan. We will reclaim water through 123 miles of pipe, 17 million gallons of storage, and multiple pump stations and pressure zones. For the system to grow from its existing limited capacity to its ultimate size will take about \$200 million in additional infrastructure over the coming years. When completed, the expanded system authorized by this bill could eventually save as much as 9 billion gallons of water every year.

Austin is already a national leader in planning for a sustainable future that improves our quality of life, boosts economic development, and protects the environment. Water conservation is a key part of that plan and a critical issue for a growing economy in an environmentally-minded city. Even with active water conservation programs, the maximum daily demand for water in Austin increased by 43 percent during the 1990s. Austin recognizes that aggressive conservation efforts can meet about half of our future shortfall, but expanding our reclamation capabilities can get us the rest of the way there.

Ben Franklin once said, "When the well is dry, we know the worth of water." Well, this bill demonstrates that Austinites know the worth of water before our source of water goes

dry, and we are taking steps to ensure water for our future.

The City and the Bureau of Reclamation have already advanced the project by completing a favorable Appraisal Report and beginning a Feasibility Study. The Appraisal Report concluded that the city's projected water "shortage can be eliminated by more aggressive water reclamation" and that "there is a Federal interest in pursuing water reclamation and reuse investigations in Austin."

In 1907, Theodore Roosevelt said, "The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem, it will avail us little to solve all others." With your help, the capital of the Lone Star State can make even more significant strides in managing its water resources. I urge approval of this legislation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of the gentleman from Texas, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2341, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## TELEPHONE RECORDS AND PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT OF 2006

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4709) to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen protections for law enforcement officers and the public by providing criminal penalties for the fraudulent acquisition or unauthorized disclosure of phone records, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4709

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Telephone Records and Privacy Protection Act of 2006".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) telephone records can be of great use to criminals because the information contained in call logs may include a wealth of personal data;

(2) call logs may reveal the names of telephone users' doctors, public and private relationships, business associates, and more;

(3) call logs are typically maintained for the exclusive use of phone companies, their authorized agents, and authorized consumers;

(4) telephone records have been obtained without the knowledge or consent of consumers through the use of a number of fraudulent methods and devices that include—

(A) telephone company employees selling data to unauthorized data brokers;

(B) "pretexting", whereby a data broker or other person represents that they are an authorized consumer and convinces an agent of the telephone company to release the data; or

(C) gaining unauthorized Internet access to account data by improperly activating a consumer's account management features on a phone company's webpage or contracting with an Internet-based data broker who trafficks in such records; and

(5) the unauthorized disclosure of telephone records not only assaults individual privacy but, in some instances, may further acts of domestic violence or stalking, compromise the personal safety of law enforcement officers, their families, victims of crime, witnesses, or confidential informants, and undermine the integrity of law enforcement investigations.

### SEC. 3. FRAUD AND RELATED ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH OBTAINING CONFIDENTIAL PHONE RECORDS INFORMATION OF A COVERED ENTITY.

(a) OFFENSE.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1038 the following:

#### "§ 1039. Fraud and related activity in connection with obtaining confidential phone records information of a covered entity

"(a) CRIMINAL VIOLATION.—Whoever, in interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly and intentionally obtains, or attempts to obtain, confidential phone records information of a covered entity, by—

"(1) making false or fraudulent statements or representations to an employee of a covered entity;

"(2) making such false or fraudulent statements or representations to a customer of a covered entity;

"(3) providing a document to a covered entity knowing that such document is false or fraudulent; or

"(4) accessing customer accounts of a covered entity via the Internet, or by means of conduct that violates section 1030 of this title, without prior authorization from the customer to whom such confidential phone records information relates;

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

"(b) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR TRANSFER OF CONFIDENTIAL PHONE RECORDS INFORMATION.—

"(1) Except as otherwise permitted by applicable law, whoever, in interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly and intentionally sells or transfers, or attempts to sell or transfer, confidential phone records information of a covered entity, without prior authorization from the customer to whom such confidential phone records information relates, or knowing or having reason to know such information was obtained fraudulently, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, the exceptions specified in section 222(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 shall apply for the use of confidential phone records information by any covered entity, as defined in subsection (h).

"(c) PROHIBITION ON PURCHASE OR RECEIPT OF CONFIDENTIAL PHONE RECORDS INFORMATION.—

"(1) Except as otherwise permitted by applicable law, whoever, in interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly and intentionally purchases or receives, or attempts to purchase or receive, confidential phone records information of a covered entity, without prior authorization from the customer to whom such confidential phone records information relates, or knowing or having reason to know such information was obtained fraudulently, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, the exceptions specified in section 222(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 shall apply for the use of confidential phone records information by any covered entity, as defined in subsection (h).

"(d) ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR AGGRAVATED CASES.—Whoever violates, or attempts to violate, subsection (a), (b), or (c) while violating another law of the United States or as part of a pattern of any illegal activity involving more than \$100,000, or more than 50 customers of a covered entity, in a 12-month period shall, in addition to the penalties provided for in such subsection, be fined twice the amount provided in subsection (b)(3) or (c)(3) (as the case may be) of section 3571 of this title, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

"(e) ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR USE OF INFORMATION IN FURTHERANCE OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.—

"(1) Whoever, violates, or attempts to violate, subsection (a), (b), or (c) knowing that such information may be used in furtherance of, or with the intent to commit, an offense described in section 2261, 2261A, 2262, or any other crime of violence shall, in addition to the penalties provided for in such subsection, be fined under this title and imprisoned not more than 5 years.

"(2) Whoever, violates, or attempts to violate, subsection (a), (b), or (c) knowing that such information may be used in furtherance of, or with the intent to commit, an offense under section 111, 115, 1114, 1503, 1512, 1513, or to intimidate, threaten, harass, injure, or kill any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer shall, in addition to the penalties provided for in such subsection, be fined under this title and imprisoned not more than 5 years.

"(f) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.—There is extraterritorial jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

"(g) NONAPPLICABILITY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.—This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States.

"(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) CONFIDENTIAL PHONE RECORDS INFORMATION.—The term 'confidential phone records information' means information that—

"(A) relates to the quantity, technical configuration, type, destination, location, or amount of use of a service offered by a covered entity, subscribed to by any customer of that covered entity, and kept by or on behalf of that covered entity solely by virtue of the relationship between that covered entity and the customer;

"(B) is made available to a covered entity by a customer solely by virtue of the relationship between that covered entity and the customer; or

"(C) is contained in any bill, itemization, or account statement provided to a customer by or on behalf of a covered entity solely by virtue of the relationship between that covered entity and the customer.

"(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term 'covered entity'—

"(A) has the same meaning given the term 'telecommunications carrier' in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153); and

"(B) includes any provider of IP-enabled voice service.

"(3) CUSTOMER.—The term 'customer' means, with respect to a covered entity, any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation, or authorized representative of such customer, to whom the covered entity provides a product or service.